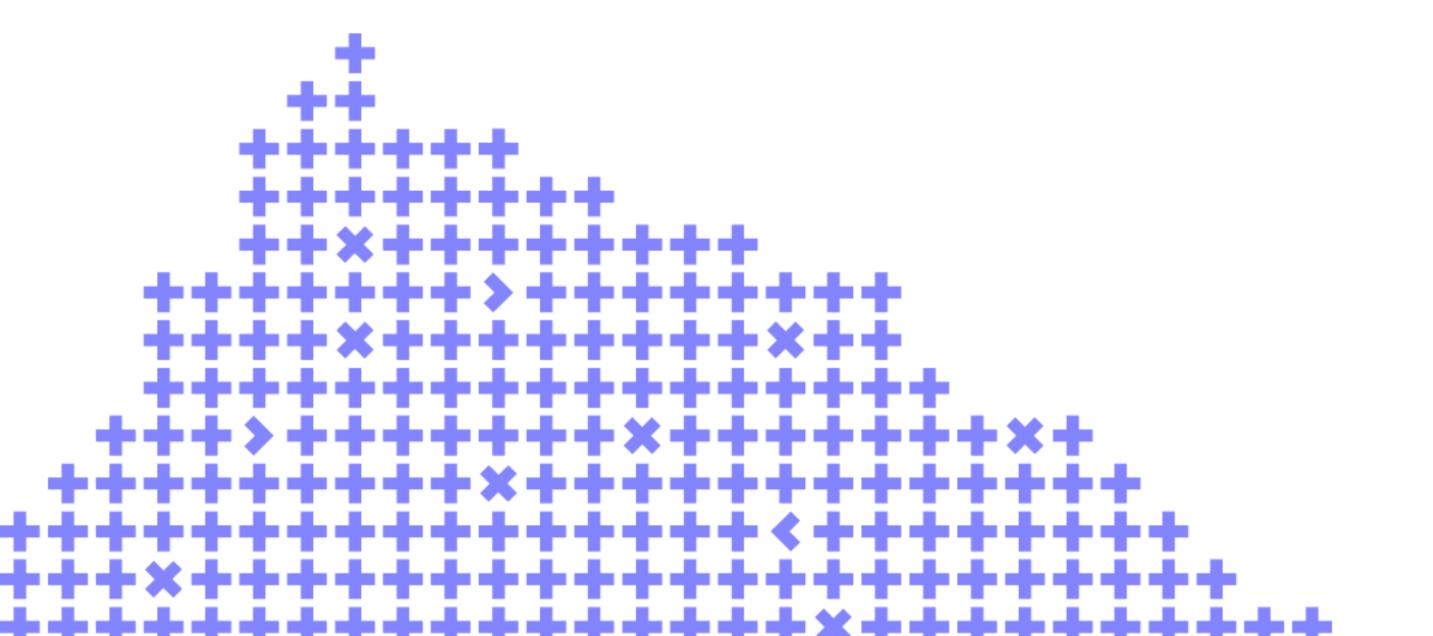
The 2% Solution

Anton Zhukov





Co-organizer



Who am 12

- Infrastructure Engineer
- Platform Team TechLead
- 12+ years in development
- 4 years in ManyChat
- Specialization: high-loaded systems, performance engineering and fail-safe solutions



TACINGENCIT

What is ManyChat

1M+

Businesses chose ManyChat for growth

190+

Countries use ManyChat across the world

1B+

Conversations powered by ManyChat every year

140+

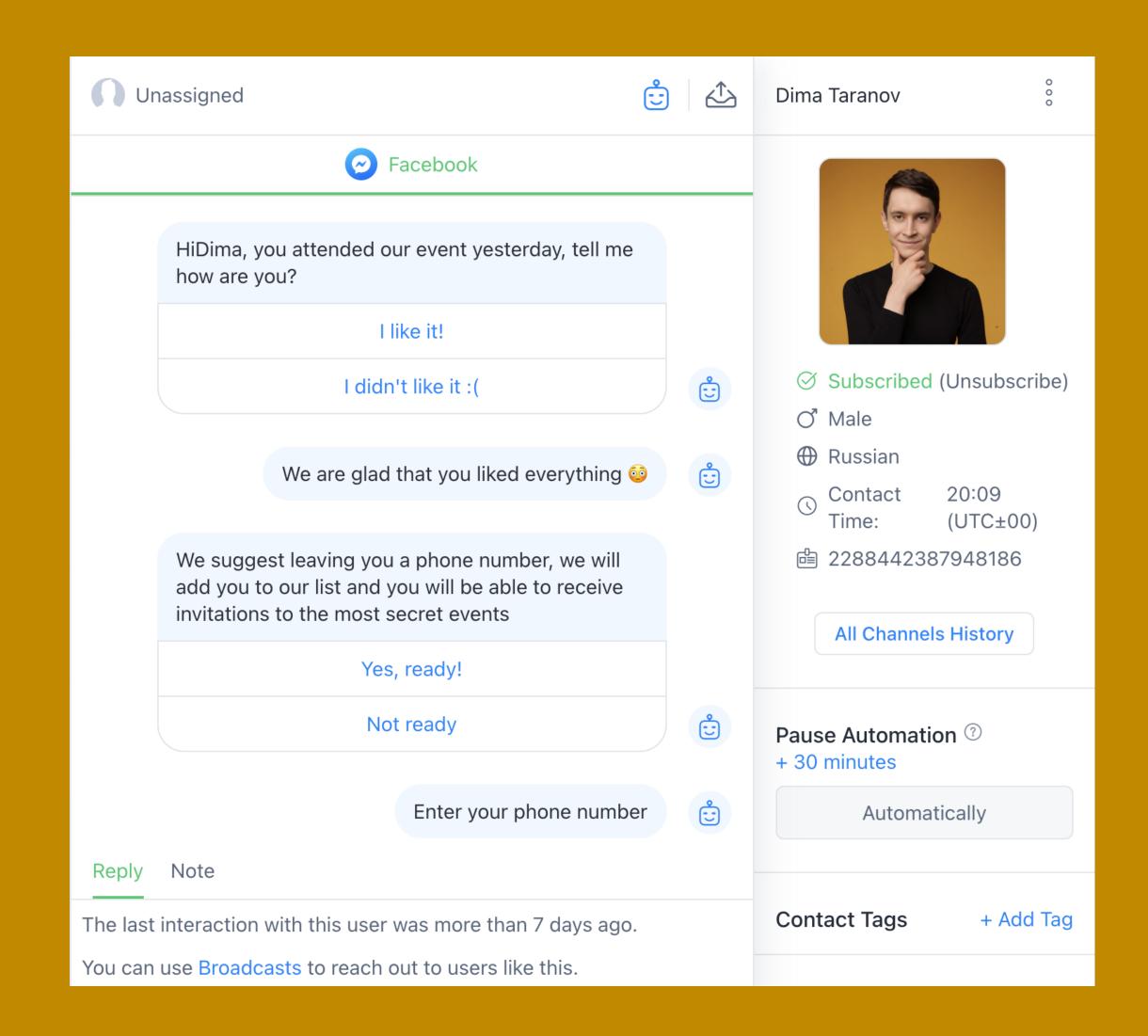
People are in ManyChat team

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Usecuses of events DB

1 Messages

- 2 Actions (external / internal)
- 3 Historical state storage

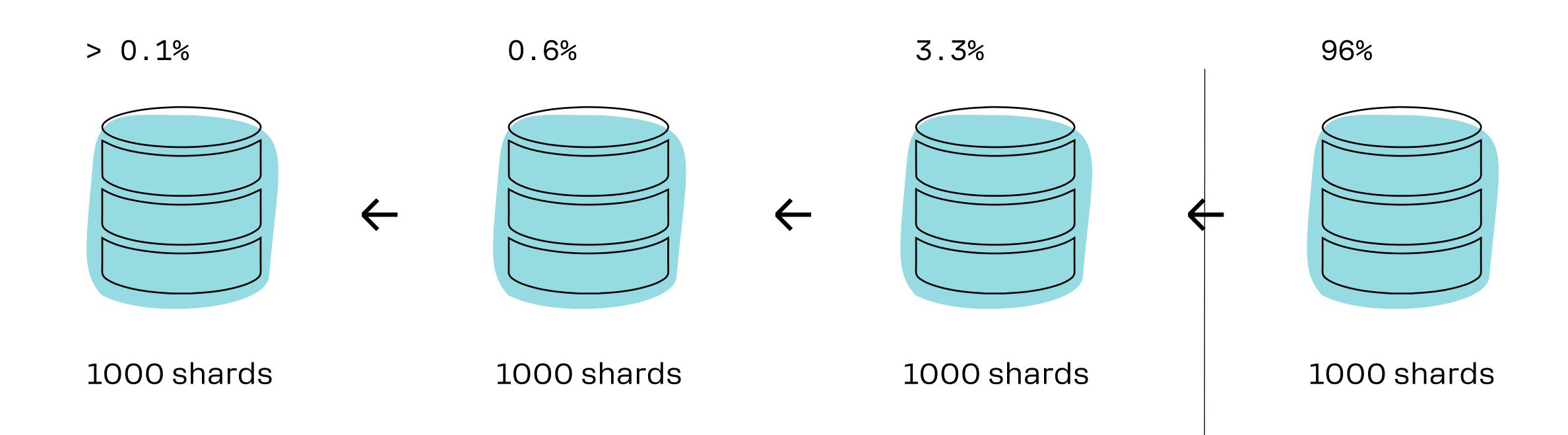


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The Trouble

- 1 PostgreSQL Database with events
- 9 64TB of data
- **3** Events are cold and rarely read
- 4 10 000\$ monthly price...

Our event databases lineup



READ ONLY

READ WRITE

REMOVE USELESS DATA?

LOW IMPACT

REMOVE OLD DATA OF FREE ACCOUNTS?

A LITTLE DIRTY AND QUESTIONABLE WAY

CHANGE THE DATABASE?

DO WE HAVE ENOUGH TIME TO SHARE EXPERTISE AND COLLECT BUGS?

Discovering a solution

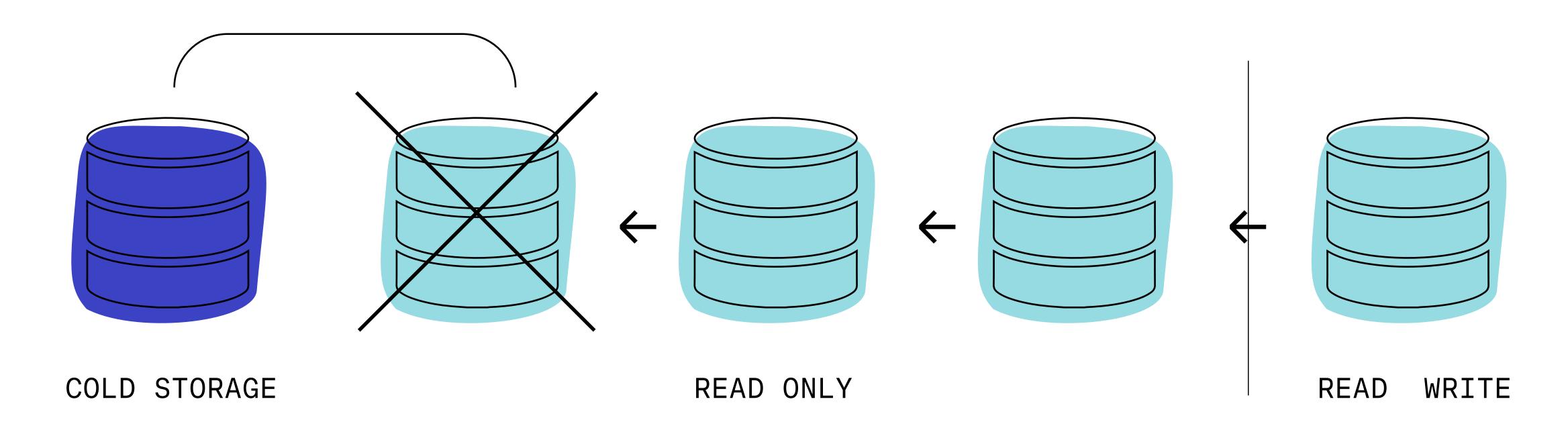
But, what do we want actually?

Ourtargets

- 1 Parallel stateless component
- 2 Fast access by scope (index similarity)
- 3 Fast and stable
- 4 Encryption
- 5 Compression

- 6 Ability to rollback (this is an experiment)
- 7 Low costs of storage
- 8 Low costs of support
- 9 Repeatable case (that's not only a single database)
- 10 Very low price

Change event databases lineup



1. Last in a call chain (not required)

2. Empty resultset while a donor is in migration

3. When a donor is disabled, the cold storage begins to work automaticly

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MANYCHAT

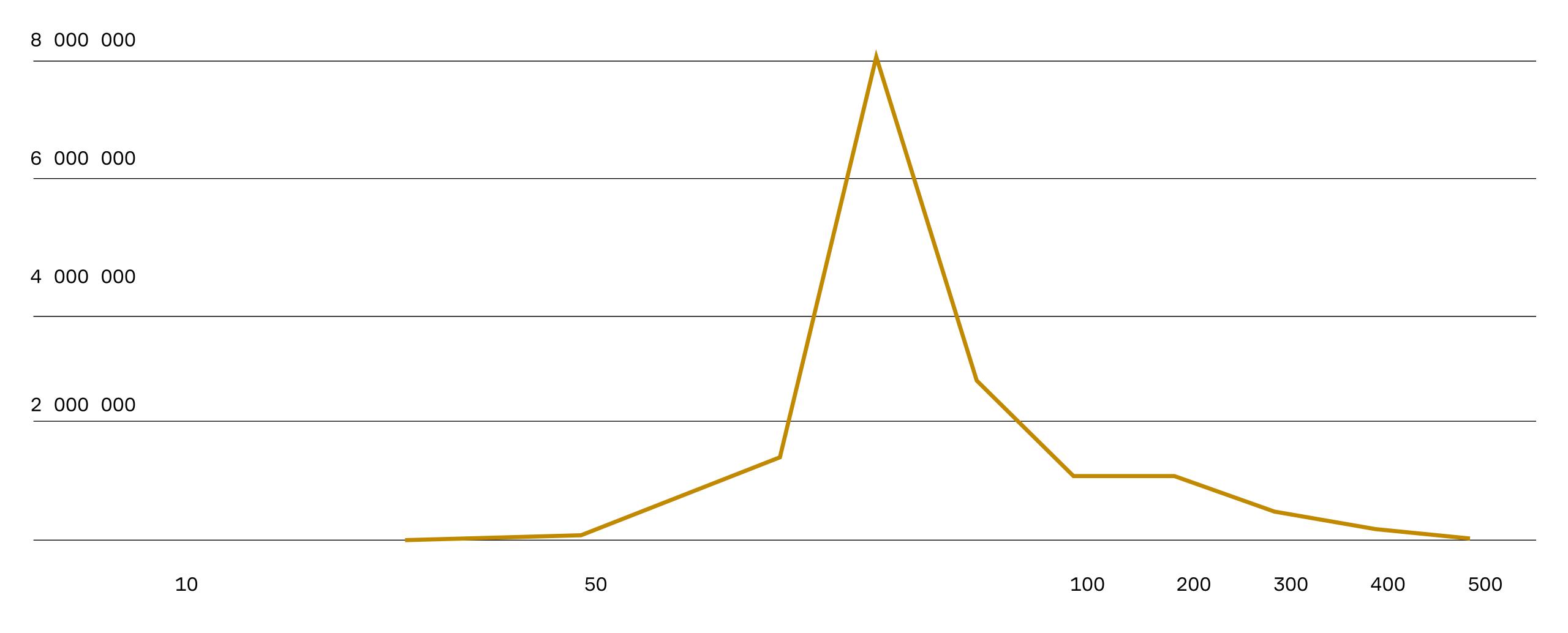
Discovering a solution

Metrics for making a decision

- 1 Major slice of event count per subscriber
- 2 Chunk size
- 3 Upload / Download costs
- 4 Compression / Decompression costs

- 5 Encryption / Decryption costs
- 6 Total price including development, storage and usage

Main slice migration



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Discovering a solution

The choice of metrics:

- 1 >= 70 events to cold storage (70 - 2500)
- 2 < 70 events for direct migration
- 3 Brotli for compression
- 4 AES-256-CBC for encryption
- 5 AWS S3 as a storage

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Main Aspects of the Migration Process

- 1 Have migration data
- 2 Step by step migration (chunk → compression → encryption → upload to s3 → insert link events to a database)
- 3 Database should be really "cold"
- 4 Remember about database capacity
- 5 Consistency control

account	subscriber	events	status	migration	step_data	metrics
1	1	70	created	1	{"some_data": 1}	{"some_metrics": 1}
1	2	12	chunk_created	2	{"some_data": 1}	{"some_metrics": 1}
1	3	2320	encrypted	1	{"some_data": 1}	{"some_metrics": 1}
1	4	4	cleaned	2	{"some_data": 1}	{"some_metrics": 1}
2	5	70	compressed		{"some_data": 1}	{"some_metrics": 1}
2	6	70	events_created		{"some_data": 1}	{"some_metrics": 1}

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Main Aspects of the Migration Process

Step by step

[2022-11-28 18:56:16.00]: db: 62% compress: 3% encrypt: 4% upload: 27% links: 4% clean: 0.2% total time: 12.2s [2022-11-28 18:56:16.00]: db: 57% compress: 3% encrypt: 4% upload: 32% links: 4% clean: 0.1% total time: 34.1s

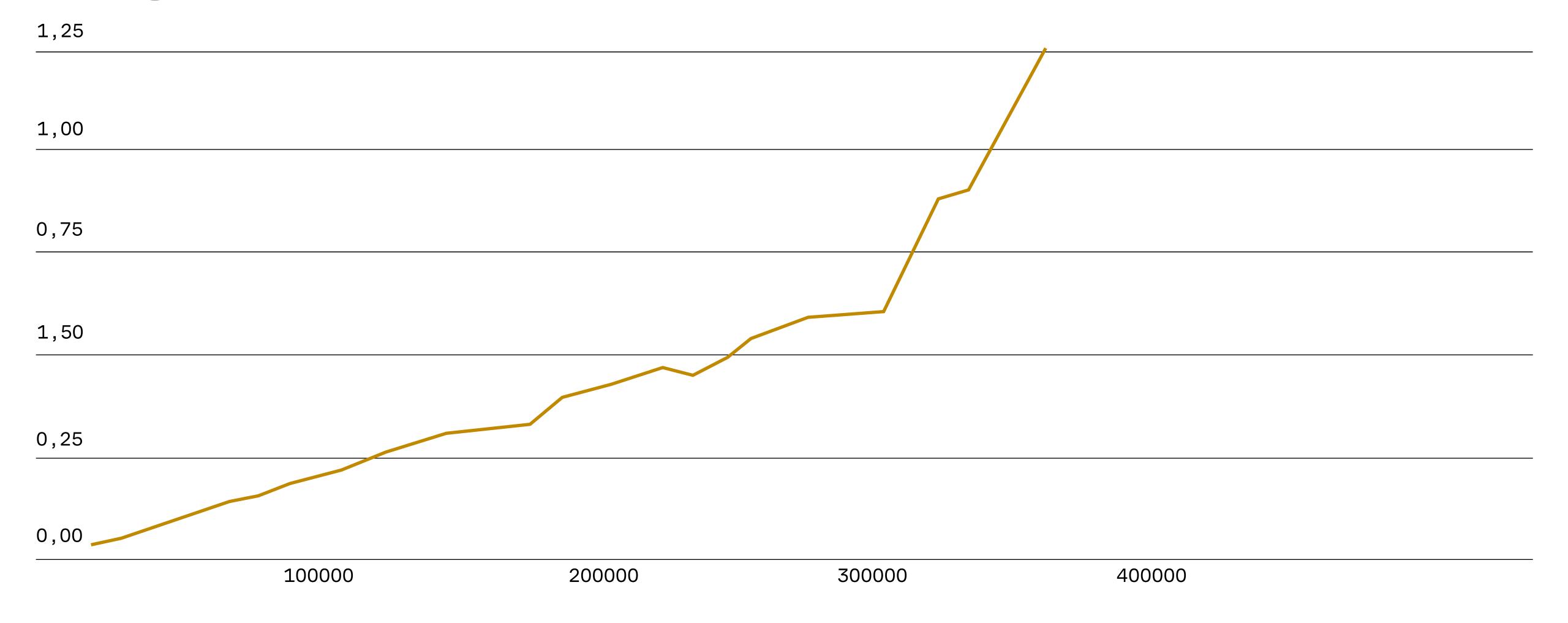
[2022-11-28 18:56:16.00]: db: 79% compress: 3% encrypt: 4% upload: 10% links: 4% clean: 0.2% total time: 13.1s

[2022-11-28 18:56:16.00]: db: 2% compress: 3% encrypt: 4% upload: 87% links: 4% clean: 0.2% total time: 17.6s

[2022-11-28 18:56:16.00]: db: 12% compress: 3% encrypt: 54% upload: 27% links: 4% clean: 0.2% total time: 54.9s

[2022-11-28 18:56:16.00]: db: 12% compress: 53% encrypt: 4% upload: 27% links: 4% clean: 0.2% total time: 51.2s

Selecting rows



Consistency control

- 1 You can check everything... however with a longer process than migration
- Or, check it by numbers

3 Live checking based on a sample

Switch shards and disable a database

- 1 The easiest... and the most scary
- 2 Switch shards by flag
- 3 Shutdown a database
- Drop a database

How does it work

Link events

DIRECT

```
{
"s3Key":
"event/4000/97/300897/4000_300897_9427.data.
br.enc",
"first_event_id": 3823,
"min_event_timestamp": "2019-11-29 03:10:43.6",
"max_event_timestamp": "2020-05-23 14:35:37.8",
"size": 136
}
```

$EVENT_ID = 9427$

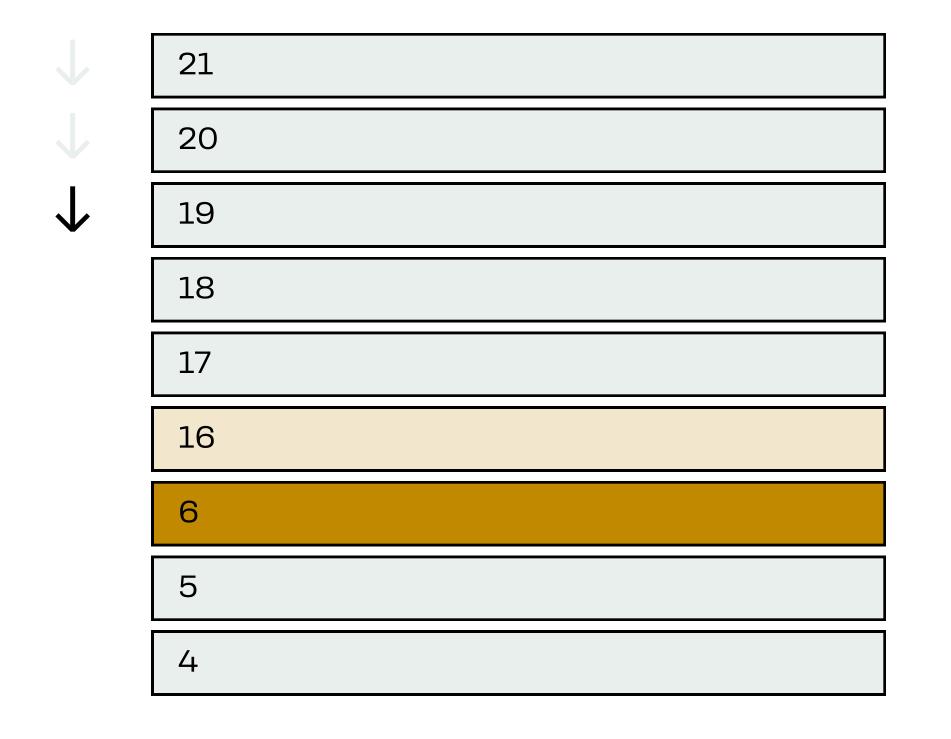
REVERSE

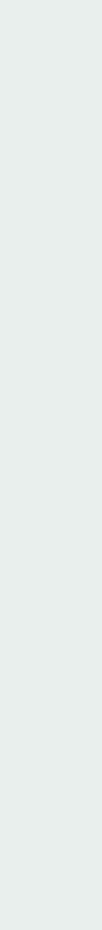
 $EVENT_ID = 3823$

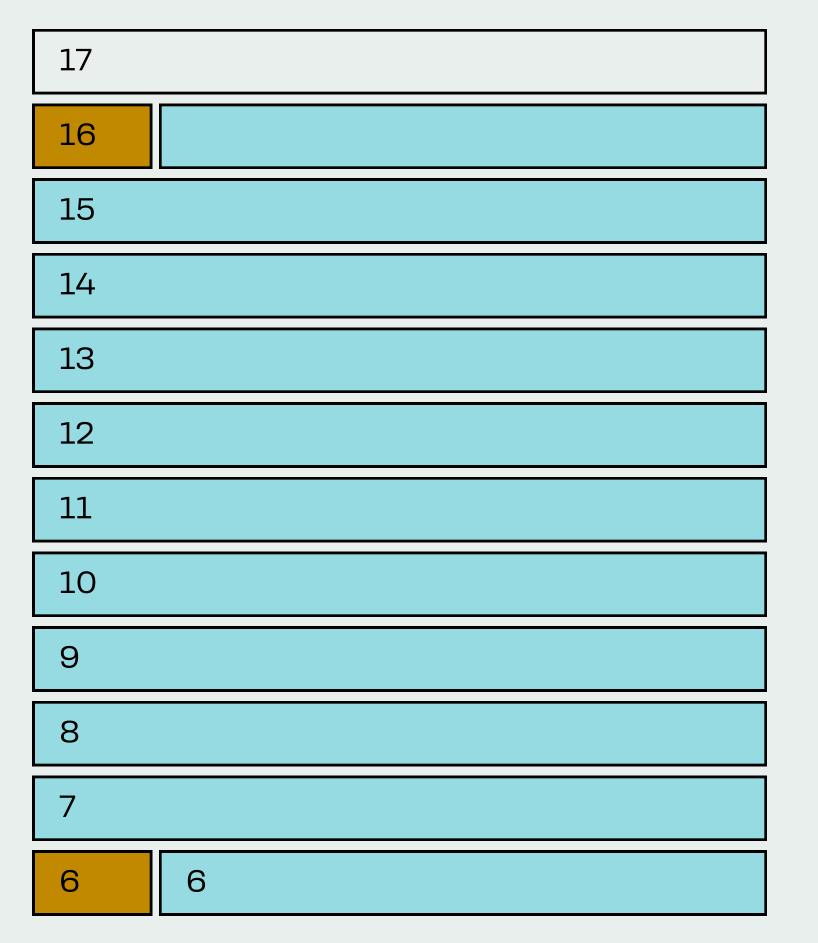
```
"s3Key":
"event/4000/97/300897/4000_300897_9427.data.
br.enc",
"last_event_id": 9427,
"min_event_timestamp": "2019-11-29 03:10:43.6",
"max_event_timestamp": "2020-05-23 14:35:37.8",
"size": 136
}
```

How does it work

Engine

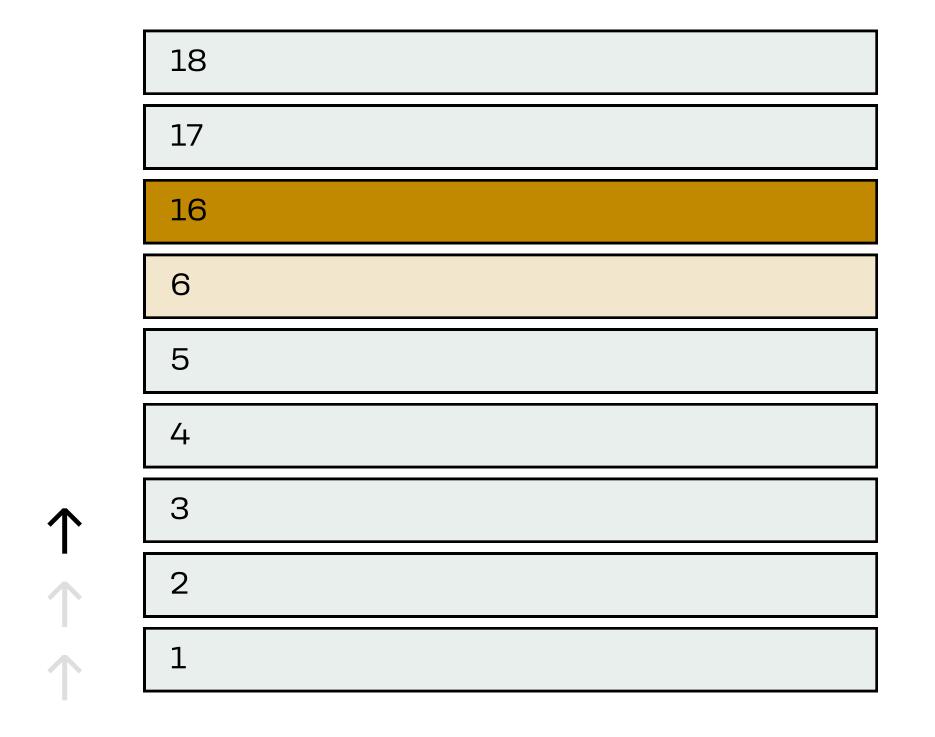


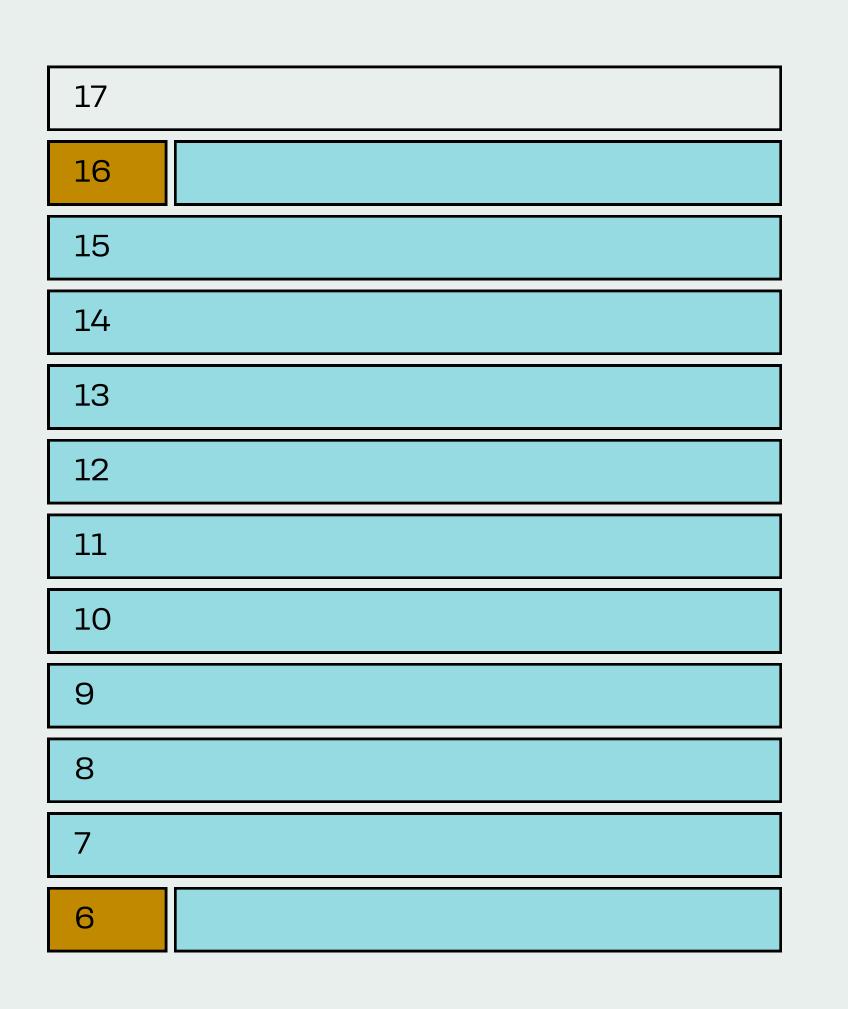




How does it work

Engine

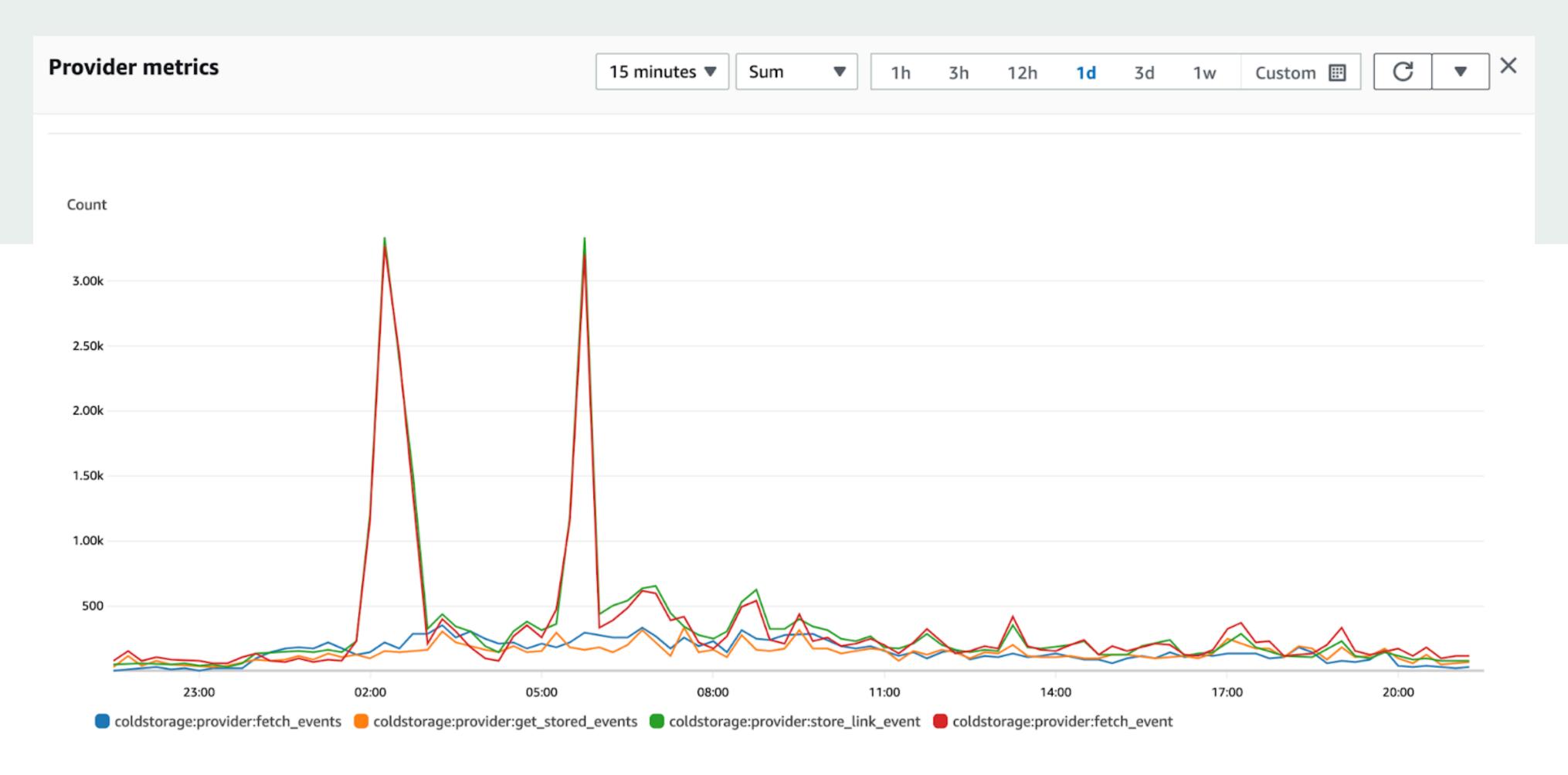




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Post factum decisions

Hot accounts



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Post factum decisions

- 1 Event source
- 2 Runtime consistency control

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Design mistakes

- 1 S3 chunk address without db id
- 2 Migration to a production database
- 3 And the one little mistake

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The one little mistake

- 1 Difference between tests and reality
- 2 Always look at metrics
- 3 Re-migration price
- 4 But... we have the one big plus...

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What do we have now

- 1 Simple, stable and cheap storage
 - 2 Decreased annual costs from 427 200\$ to 8 544\$
 - **3** Total saved 500 000\$+

- 4 Scalable and repeatable case
- 5 Equal uptime comparing only with only PostgreSQL database
- 6 Freedom from useless expertise sharing and unpredictable point of failure
- 7 Keeping fidelity to the principle "Do it simple"

Metrics

	BEFORE	1 DB IN CS	3 DB'S IN CS
DATA SIZE	226TB	9.75TB	34TB
FIRST REQUEST TIME	60-82MS	60-82MS	60-82MS
STORAGE PRICE PER MONTH	35 600\$	190\$	712\$

COMPRESS MORE

BUT

190\$

What could be done but doesn't make sense

The major point — costs of development and support, we decreased costs

MERGE SMALL CHUNKS OF SEVERAL SUBSCRIBERS

190\$

What could be done but doesn't make sense

The major point — costs of development and support, we decreased costs

NORMALIZE EQUAL EVENTS AND DECREASE EVENT COUNT

BUT

190\$

What could be done but doesn't make sense

The major point — costs of development and support, we decreased costs

Thank You!

TELEGRAM:

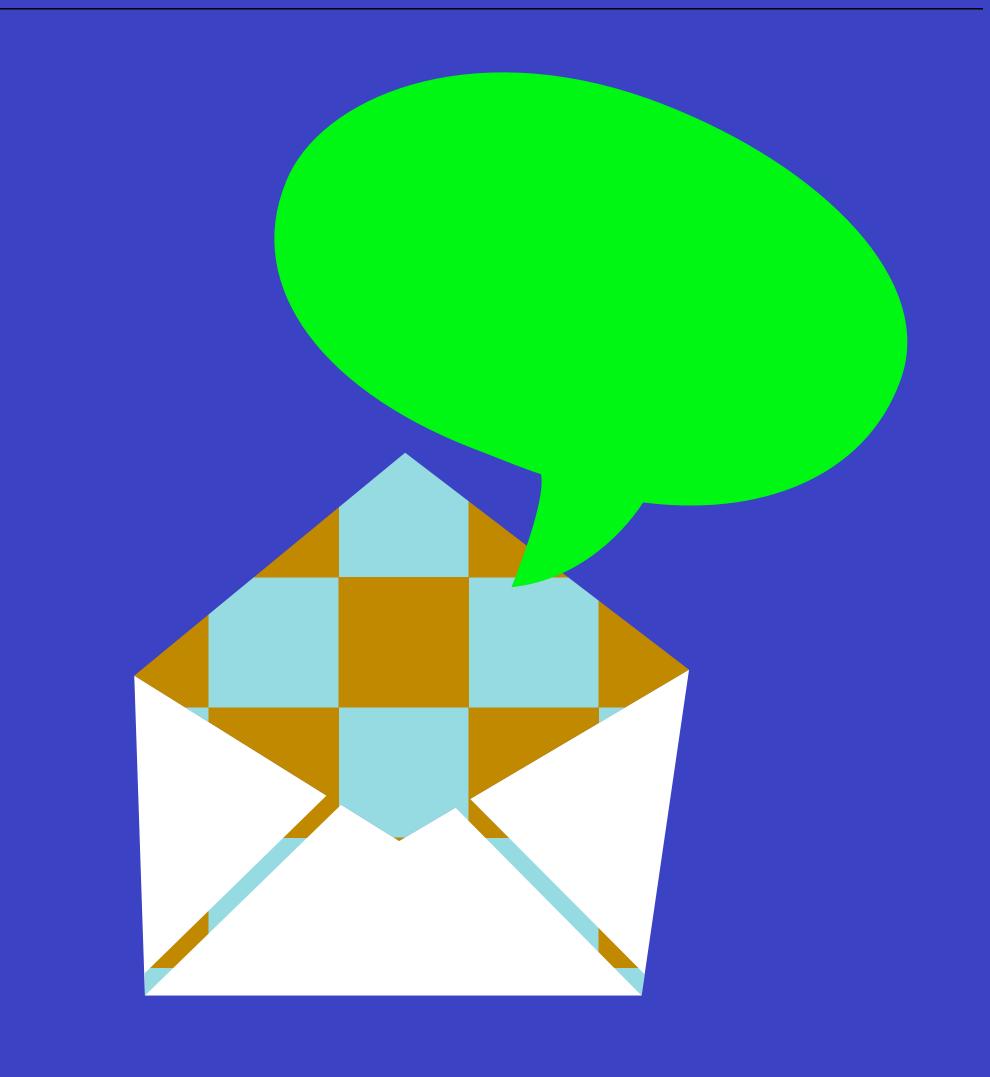
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